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France, Greece, Luxemburg, Monaco, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland. Great Britain is not in the list, but is, independently of the Convention, a strong supporter of bird protection. Italy, however, refused to sign; and not only this, legally sanctions and encourages the wholesale slaughter of the birds, even on their migrations, which all the other countries of Europe so strenuously protect!

The Paris 'Convention' consisting of 16 articles and two schedules (schedule I, useful birds; schedule II, noxious birds), is here published in full. It provides protection for all of the useful birds, their nests and eggs, and prohibits the use of traps, cages, nets, nooses, lime-twigs, and any other kind of instruments used for the purpose of rendering easy the wholesale capture or destruction of birds. Destruction of game by firearms is allowed during prescribed open seasons. During the close season for any kind of game bird it is unlawful to import, sell, or offer to sell, or transport or deliver any such birds. With this we may contrast the position of Italy, which instructed her delegate to sign no "binding schedule," and added that "no agreement refused by Italy could be of any advantage to Hungary or Austria"—a fine dog-in-the-manger spirit, quite in keeping with her approval of the brutal wholesale destruction of the most useful insectivorous birds, as well as all others, that visit this country in winter on migration, "and are therefore alien property as far as Italy is concerned."

'The Protection of Birds in Hungary' occupies pp. 145-175, and includes the bird protection act now in force in that country. Not only is the protection of birds rigidly insured, but the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce issued on June 12, 1906, an order for artificial nesting-boxes to be placed in the State forests, comprising five million acres; and also, at the same time, issued a decree providing for bird-days and tree-days in the scheme of work of elementary schools. As early as 1898-99 the Minister of Agriculture caused to be published (in Hungarian) a large work (in two volumes) by Stephen Chernel on economic ornithology, and in 1900 ordered its translation into French, in order to make it accessible to the people of other nationalities, following this in 1901 with a smaller work, by Otto Herman, with illustrations by T. Csörgey, on 'Useful and Noxious Birds,' prepared with special reference to reaching the lower classes as an appeal in behalf of the birds.—J. A. A.

Williams's 'Game Commissions and Wardens.'¹—This is a digest of provisions for the enforcement of game laws, and comprises three parts. "Part I contains a historical summary of the evolution of the warden service and general discussion of various features connected with warden work; Part II, a summary of the most important provisions of the laws stated in the briefest possible form and arranged in uniform sequence; Part III, extracts

¹ Game Commissions and Wardens, their Appointment, Powers, and Duties. By R. W. Williams, Jr., Game Law Assistant, Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Biological Survey—Bulletin No. 28, 8vo, pp. 1-285, with maps and diagrams. Issued August 1, 1907.

from the statutes relating to game warden departments, duties and powers of officers, and special provisions connected with administration. No effort has been spared to make the report as complete and accurate as possible. In addition to extracts from the statutes, it contains the results of seven years' observation of the methods of administering game laws, and the conclusions of those who have contributed to the discussion of points of special interest." The foregoing is from the Preface (p. 10), by Dr. T. S. Palmer, and states concisely the scope and purpose of this important publication, which must be of great value to persons interested in game protection, and especially to those charged with the enforcement of game laws. Under 'Game law administration' (pp. 43-99) are defined the powers of officers and methods of procedure in respect to arrest, search and seizure; prosecutions, in reference to who may prosecute, the methods, and the results, etc. The 'Summaries of the provisions relating to enforcements' give, in concise form, the provisions at present in force in all of the States and Territories, and include the duties of officers, and the offenses and the required evidence on which to base prosecutions. The 'Extracts from laws with special reference to enforcement' occupies the second half of the 'Bulletin,' and presumably comprise all of the essential features. We have thus in convenient form a condensed 'law-book' on game protection which should meet an actual need.—J. A. A.

Anderson's 'The Birds of Iowa.'—In a paper¹ of nearly 300 pages, Mr. Anderson records 355 species and subspecies as of known occurrence in the State, 309 of which are "found more or less regularly," and 44 as only "casual or accidental" visitants; one species, the Carolina Paroquet, is given as extinct, and another, the House Sparrow, as the only introduced species. Twenty-five additional species are given in a 'Hypothetical List' as having been taken "very close to the borders of Iowa," or "reported as occurring in Iowa on what appears to be insufficient evidence." Some of these might well have been included in the main list, and it is only a question of time when all may doubtless be added on the basis of actual capture within the State; but their present exclusion as Iowa birds is commendable.

An 'Introduction' of 20 pages states the scope and basis of the work, the topographic, climatic, and faunal features of the State, and contains a list of the large number of contributors who have furnished valuable notes or local lists, covering most of the counties of the State.

The method of treatment includes, usually, a general statement regarding the character of the bird's occurrence in the State, followed generally by a paragraph of detailed county records, especially in the case of the rarer species, giving locality, date and authority for the records cited. A large part of the text thus consists of previously unpublished records, and

¹ The Birds of Iowa. By Rudolph M. Anderson. Proc. Davenport Acad. Sci., Vol. XI, pp. 125-417, March, 1907.